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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/563,846

Filing Date: January 05, 2006

Appellant(s): FALCK ET AL.

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Brian S. Myers

For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 6/24/08 appealing from the Office action mailed 1/23/08.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

No amendment after final has been filed.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

### **(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

### **(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

2003/0087602 A1	KAMMER	5-2003
2002/0196378 A1	SLOBODIN et al	12-2002
6,307,843	OKANOUE	10-2001

Harry Newton, "Newton's Telecommunication Dictionary", page 45, definition of Ad Hoc Network

IEEE 100: The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, page 19, definition of Ad Hoc Network.

### **(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the

subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 11 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kammer (US. Pub No. 2003/0087602 A1) in view of Slobodin et al. (US. Pub No. 2002/0196378 A1; hereinafter “Slobodin”)

Regarding **claim 11**, Kammer teaches a system for sharing information (see Kammer, fig. 4, para. [0004]), comprising:

an internal communication network (see Kammer, para. [0028], line 11, local area network LAN) adapted for access by an internal wireless device (see Kammer, fig. 4, LAN port wireless device 210) and a visitor wireless device (see Kammer, fig. 4, wireless device 100); and

a mobile data carrier (see Kammer, fig. 3, expansion card 124, para. [0027], lines 14-17) operative to load software to the visitor wireless device (see Kammer, para. [0027], lines 1-6) and to set the visitor wireless device to an ad-hoc mode (see Kammer, para. [0026]).

Kammer is silent to teaching a system for giving a presentation comprising

an image-showing device comprising a wireless communication interface, wherein the internal wireless device is adapted to access the image-showing device via the internal network. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Slobodin.

In the same field of endeavor, Slobodin teaches a system for giving a presentation (see Slobodin, abstract), comprising

an image-showing device (see Slobodin, fig. 1, projector 130) comprising a wireless communication interface (see Slobodin, fig. 11, wireless network interface 455, para. [0057]), wherein the internal wireless device (see Slobodin, fig. 1, laptop 110, para. [0034]) is adapted to access the image-showing device via the internal network (see Slobodin, fig. 1, wireless link 120, local area network LAN, para. [0035]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kammer with the teaching of Slobodin in order to provide an improved method for sharing information and giving a presentation (see Slobodin, para. [0011]).

Regarding **claim 13**, the combination of Kammer and Slobodin also teaches a system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the mobile data carrier is one of: an insertable card, or a radio card, or a read-only memory (ROM) device (see Kammer, fig. 3, expansion card 124, para. [0027], lines 14-17).

Regarding **claim 14**, the combination of Kammer and Slobodin also teaches a system as claimed in claim 13, wherein a connection between the visitor wireless device and the image-showing device is not through the base station (see Slobodin, fig. 1, wireless link 120, para. [0035] and [0040]).

Regarding **claim 15**, the combination of Kammer and Slobodin also teaches a system as claimed in claim 11, wherein the wireless devices are adapted to show a presentation controlled on the image-showing device (see Slobodin, para. [0034] and [0035]).

Regarding **claim 16**, the combination of Kammer and Slobodin also teaches a system as claimed in claim 1, wherein that the image-showing device is a projector (see Slobodin, fig. 1, projector 130).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kammer and Slobodin as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Okanoue (US. 6,307,843 B1).

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Kammer and Slobodin also teaches a system as claimed in claim 11.

The combination of Kammer and Slobodin is silent to teaching that wherein the internal wireless device is adapted to connect to a base station of the internal

communication network, and the visitor wireless device is not adapted to connect to the base station. However, the claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Okanoue.

In a related art, Okanoue teaches an ad-hoc network (see Okanoue, fig. 1) wherein the internal wireless device (see Okanoue, fig. 1, wireless device 11) is adapted to connect (see Okanoue, col. 6, lines 15-24) to a base station (see Okanoue, fig. 1, base station 24) of the internal communication network (see Okanoue, fig. 1, LAN 20, col. 5, lines 8-15), and the visitor wireless device (see Okanoue, fig. 1, wireless device 12) is not adapted to connect to the base station (see Okanoue, col. 6, lines 32-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kammer and Slobodin with the teaching of Okanoue in order to form an efficient ad-hoc network (see Okanoue, col. 1, lines 24-31).

### **(10) Response to Argument**

Appellant argues that Kammer is silent to teaching "a mobile data carrier operative to load software to the visitor wireless device and to set the visitor wireless device to an ad-hoc mode".

Appellant states that paragraph [0027] of Kammer simply does not suggest the mobile data carrier (i.e. expansion card 124) is operative to load software. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

More specifically, the Examiner submits that Kammer explicitly recites:

"[0027] To support local area wireless communications, handheld computer 100 may include wireless connectivity software integrated into the operating system or stored in memory of handheld computer 100 or further added via an expansion card or transferred from another computer or computer system. Further, to effectuate local area communications, handheld computer 100 may include an RF transceiver 124, or other electromagnetic reception and transmission device. RF transceiver 124 may be provided on handheld computer 100 as part of an expansion card or may alternatively be integrated into handheld computer 100. Referring to FIG. 2, handheld computer 100 may transmit and receive local area wireless communications via infrared port 120. Expansion card 124, including an RF transceiver, may be installed in handheld computer 100 via an expansion slot 122 used to house expansion cards such as, but not limited to, secure digital (SD) cards. Referring to FIG. 3, one such expansion card 124 is shown disposed proximate expansion card slot 122. An installed expansion card 124 that may be used for local area wireless communications is depicted in FIG. 1. RF

transceiver 124 may be a Bluetooth transceiver, an IEEE 802.11 transceiver, or any of a variety of other RF, VHF, UHF, ultrasonic, or other wireless transceiver devices. (emphasis added) “

Thus, the Examiner submits that Kammer teaches an expansion card 124 (i.e. a mobile data carrier) operative to add (i.e. load) wireless connectivity software to handheld computer 100 (i.e. the visitor wireless device).

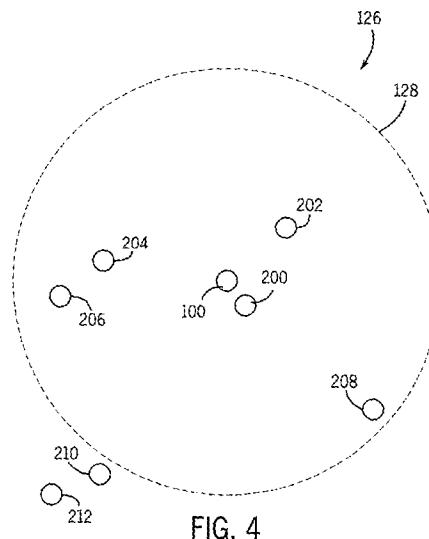
Furthermore, Appellant argues that Kammer is silent to teaching “set the visitor wireless device to an ad-hoc mode”. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Appellant states that Kammer merely suggests that the handheld computer may include local area wireless technology (i.e. wireless transceiver and wireless connectivity software) to permit wireless communication with other portable electronic devices and computing devices.

More specifically, the Examiner submits that Kammer explicitly recites:

“[0026] Handheld computer 100 may also include local area wireless technology to permit wireless communication with other portable electronic devices and computing devices that have compatible communication technology. The local area wireless technology may be Bluetooth or IEEE 802.11 compatible, or may support yet another wireless communication protocol. (emphasis added)”

The Examiner submits that Kammer teaches that the wireless technology loaded via expansion card 124 places handheld computer 100 in an ad-hoc mode wireless network wherein handheld computer 100 wirelessly communicates with other portable electronic devices without base stations/access points.

Kammer further describes this ad-hoc mode network in fig. 4 and paragraph [0028].



Kammer explicitly recites:

"[0028] Referring to FIG. 4, handheld computer 100 may be capable of communicating with other computing devices within local area 126. In the exemplary situation of FIG. 4, handheld computer 100 may be able to communicate with various other local area computing devices such as, but not limited to computing devices having wireless communication capability such as soda machine 200, first handheld computer (Paula's Handheld) 202, second handheld computer (Steve's Handheld) 204, laptop

computer (Diane's Laptop) 206, cellular phone (Chuck's Cellular Phone) 208, local area network (LAN) port 210, and automated teller machine (ATM) 212. “

Based on IEEE dictionary and Newton's Telecommunication Dictionary, an ad-hoc mode network is a wireless network wherein mobile stations communicate with each other within a mutual communication range without access points/base stations/infrastructure.

Thus, the Examiner submits that fig. 4 and paragraph [0028] of Kammer clearly describes an ad-hoc mode wireless network. Therefore, the Examiner submits that Kammer teaches expansion card 124 places (i.e. sets) handheld computer 100 (i.e. the visitor wireless device to an ad-hoc network (i.e. ad-hoc mode).

### **(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

Copies of the IEEE dictionary and Newton's Telecom dictionary regarding Ah Hoc Network identified in the Evidence Relied Upon section of this examiner's answer are provided herein.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Wen W Huang/

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